



State of West Virginia  
Department of Environmental Protection  
REAP — The Next Generation

Litter Control Standard Operating Procedure

November 2005

# REAP

## Section 1: Introduction

The purpose of this Litter Control Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide a consolidated reference document for counties and municipalities to take ownership in planning, managing and conducting the cleanup of litter that spoils West Virginia's scenic beauty. Unsightly litter causes a great hindrance in recruiting businesses and jobs and ultimately reduces the rate of return on state economic development stimulus provided to counties and communities.

For the purpose of this SOP, the term litter encompasses highway litter, open dumps, waste tire piles, junk cars, dilapidated structures and any other discarded solid waste that blights our state. The SOP identifies the statutory authorities and technical information needed to provide a strong deterrence to illegal littering. It also provides the impetus for litter cleanup.

County and local government officials wishing to obtain the full economic assistance provided by state government must aggressively utilize all available authorities and resources to clean up their communities and rural areas. These efforts will be rated in the context of this SOP.

## Section 2: Statutory and Regulatory Authority for Litter Control and Litter Cleanup

During the 2005 regular legislative session, West Virginia legislators established the A. James Manchin Rehabilitation Environmental Action Plan, (W.Va. Code §22-15A-1 to -23, hereinafter the Plan.)<sup>1</sup> The Plan, designed to address problems of litter, open dumps, and waste tire piles, consolidated all of the state's cleanup efforts into one program under the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection.

This section of this SOP document will focus on provisions of the West Virginia Code, including the Plan, which address not only the duties and authority of county and regional solid waste authorities but also various other provisions relevant to litter control efforts by municipalities, counties and solid waste authorities.

Local government bodies are encouraged to adopt ordinances similar to the provisions of Section 4 of the Plan. That section, W.Va. Code §22-15A-4, addresses civil and criminal penalties for unlawful disposal of litter and provides for sentences to include community service activities of cleaning up litter from any public highway, road, street, alley, or any other public park, property or waterway. Half of each civil penalty assessed by a magistrate or municipal court pursuant to W.Va. Code §22-15A-4 goes to the county or regional solid waste authority in the county where the litter violation occurred and is to be used for litter prevention, clean up, and enforcement. The remaining 50 percent is paid to the state's Litter Control Fund.

### (Footnotes)

<sup>1</sup> W. VA. Code §§22-15A-1 through -23, added as part of Act 199 of 2005 Regular Session.



## 2.1 Litter Control as Community Service

There are existing legal authorities enabling counties to utilize community service as a primary tool in combating litter problems. Counties that successfully use community service opportunities should become models to provide valuable practical experience and procedures.

W.Va. Code §22-15A-5 Authorizes each county commission and the Regional Jail Authority to establish a jail or prison inmate program that includes a regular litter pickup work regimen. Those programs are funded through the Litter Control Fund.

W.Va. Code §7-5-22 Each county or regional solid waste authority is authorized to impose a waste assessment fee of up to 50 cents per ton on the disposal of solid waste in that county or region to fund the administration of their programs, including litter control programs. W.Va. Code §8-12-5 authorizes every municipality to enact ordinances or resolutions to penalize anyone littering any street.

W.Va. Code §17-15-4 requires any person convicted of a criminal offense to perform work, which, for appropriate individuals, includes litter control. County commissions are authorized to promulgate rules for safe and useful employment of labor.

W.Va. Code §17-24A-2 Any person who abandons a motor vehicle or dumps inoperative household appliances on the right-of-way of public property can be sentenced to clean up litter in public areas. A conservation officer or DEP inspector must verify the service of any litter cleanup sentence.

Participation in the Litter Control Program can also be required under W.Va. Code §§61-11-17, 62-11A-1, 62-12-3 and 62-12-13.

## 2.2 Waste Tires

The legislature has declared waste tires to be a public nuisance and hazard and has established a special revenue fund, the A. James Manchin Fund, to be used exclusively for remediation of waste tire piles.

W.Va. Code §22-15A-8 Prohibits disposal of waste tires on public or private lands, unless at a business licensed or authorized by DEP to receive waste tires. Transfers the Waste Tire Remediation Program to the DEP. Anyone violating this section is guilty of creating an open dump and may be prosecuted for a misdemeanor, or in extreme cases a felony, under the provisions of W.Va. Code §22-15-15.

W.Va. Code §22-15A-9 Creates the A. James Manchin Fund to fund remediation of waste tire piles.



W.Va. Code §22-15A-12 Makes any person who has disposed of waste tires, or has allowed illegal waste tire disposal on their property, liable for the costs of removal and remediation. Authorizes liens and sale of property to recover costs of waste tire pile remediation projects.

W.Va. Code §22-15A-13 Gives the county prosecuting attorney, or any taxpayer or citizen of the county authority to seek an injunction against anyone maintaining a waste tire pile.

The former West Virginia Waste Tire Remediation law (W.Va. Code §§17-24-01 through -10) was repealed by Act 199 of the 2005 regular session.

Rules related to waste tire management and cleanup include the Waste Tire Management Rule, 33CSR5, and the Waste Tire Remediation / Environmental Clean Up Rule, 157CSR8.

## 2.3 West Virginia Code Provisions Related to County Control Litter Efforts

This subsection provides a comprehensive list of statutory authorities enacted for regulation of all aspects of litter. The county litter control plan should make ample use of these authorities to both prevent litter and clean up existing litter.

W.Va. Code §7-1- 3ff Authorizes county commissions to enact ordinances regulating the repair, alteration, improvement, vacating, closing, removal or demolition of unsafe or unsanitary structures and the clearance and removal of refuse, debris, overgrown vegetation, toxic spills or toxic seepage on private land. Also gives county commissions authority to create an enforcement agency to investigate complaints. Remedies for failure to comply with commission ordered repairs or alterations include placing a lien and causing sale of land to recover costs incurred by the county in addressing the problem. Finally, the statute provides for receipt of grants and subsidies.

W.Va. Code §7-5-22 Authorizes county and regional solid waste assessment fees, which may be used to fund litter control programs for those counties or solid waste regions that have landfills.

W.Va. Code §8-12-5 Authorizes municipalities to adopt ordinances or resolutions to prevent litter.

W.Va. Code §17-2A-21 Authorizes the commissioner of the Division of Highways to contract for implementation of litter control programs.

W.Va. Code §17-15-4 Authorizes litter control work by county or regional jail inmates.

W.Va. Code §17-24A-2 Prohibits abandonment of motor vehicles and household goods in public places.



- W.Va. Code §17A-10-15 Provides for an additional \$1 fee on vehicle certificates of registration to fund the Highway Litter Control Fund.
- W.Va. Code §17A-10-16 Provides an additional \$5 fee on vehicle certificates of title to be placed in the A. James Manchin Fund for waste tire remediation under the Plan.
- W.Va. Code §17C-14-14 Makes it unlawful to litter from a motor vehicle and provides for assessment of points against the driver's license.
- W.Va. Code §20-3-6 Provides for anyone throwing lighted material on forestland to be sentenced to perform litter cleanup duty. Can be enforced by any law enforcement agency, including the state fire marshal.
- W.Va. Code §22-15-10 Prohibits open dumps or disposal of any solid waste in a way which endangers the environment or public health, safety or welfare.
- W.Va. Code §22-15-15 Provides civil and criminal penalties for willful or negligent violations of the Solid Waste Act, including open dumping.
- W.Va. Code §22C-4-10 Requires "each person occupying a residence or operating a business establishment in West Virginia" either subscribe to an approved solid waste collection service or be able to provide documentation that they are lawfully disposing of their solid waste at an approved solid waste facility.
- W.Va. Code §22-15-21 Prohibits illegal disposal of waste tires and provides for disposal program.
- W.Va. Code §22-15A-1 Consolidates state's anti-litter efforts under one agency.
- W.Va. Code §22-15A-3 Transfers West Virginia litter control and recycling programs to DEP and provides for litter-related grants to counties and municipalities.
- W.Va. Code §22-15A-4 Provides civil and criminal penalties for unlawful disposal of litter. Also requires that all law enforcement agencies, officers, and environmental inspectors shall enforce compliance with this section within the limits of each agency's statutory authority. Half of any civil penalty assessed by a magistrate court or municipal court must be paid to the state's Litter Control Fund. The remaining 50 percent of each civil penalty goes to the county or regional solid waste authority in the county where the litter violation occurred. That money is to be used for litter prevention, cleanup and enforcement.
- W.Va. Code §22-15A-5 Authorizes the creation of a program of regular litter pickup by jail or prison inmates, to be funded from the Litter Control Fund



- W.Va. Code §22-15A-6 Authorizes expenditures from the Litter Control Fund to assist county and regional solid waste authorities in the formulation of comprehensive litter and solid waste control plans and in the construction and maintenance of solid waste facilities in certain circumstances.
- W.Va. Code §22-15A-7 Requires a DEP program to encourage proper disposal of solid waste and elimination of open dumps. Authorizes entry into property as needed to achieve goals.
- W.Va. Code §22-15A-8 Prohibits disposal of waste tires on public or private lands.
- W.Va. Code §22-15A-9 Creates the A. James Manchin Fund to fund remediation of waste tire piles.
- W.Va. Code §22-15A-12 Authorizes liens and sale of property to recover costs of waste tire pile remediation projects.
- W.Va. Code §22-15A-17 Requires county or regional solid waste authorities to adopt a comprehensive recycling plan to assist in implementation of state's recycling goal of reducing disposal of municipal solid waste by 50 percent.
- W.Va. Code §22-15A-18 Provides for the establishment of county recycling programs for solid waste and for petition for referendum on such programs.
- W.Va. Code §22-15A-19 Provides for \$2 per ton recycling assessment fee for disposal of solid waste at disposal facilities in the state. Half of proceeds will be for grants to assist municipalities, counties and others in planning and implementing recycling programs.
- W.Va. Code §22-15A-20 Provides for establishment of state recycling program for solid waste when either a municipality or county has failed to adopt a comprehensive recycling plan.
- W.Va. Code §22-15A-21 Promotes the purchase of recycled products by all agencies and instrumentalities of the state.
- W.Va. Code §22C-3-7 Requires updating of state solid waste management plan every two years.
- W.Va. Code §22C-3-24 Calls for cooperation of the Solid Waste Management Board and enforcement agencies in collecting and disposing of abandoned household appliances and motor vehicles, etc.



- W.Va. Code §22C-4-1 Establishes the need for county and regional solid waste authorities to develop and implement litter control plans.
- W.Va. Code §22-C-4-5 Transferred powers and duties, including litter control, to county and regional solid waste authorities.
- W.Va. Code §22C-4-7 Provides for county funding of solid waste authorities' programs, including litter control.
- W.Va. Code §22C-4-8 Grants county and regional solid waste authorities authority to develop a comprehensive litter and solid waste control plan, which must include establishment of a program to use regional jail inmates and probationers for litter pickup.
- W.Va. Code §22 C-4-22 Authorizes and provides funds for use of jail inmates for litter control programs of county and regional solid waste authorities, provided the authority has an approved litter and solid waste control plan.
- W.Va. Code §22C-4-23 Authorizes county and regional solid waste authorities to receive and use money, property and other contributions to carry out the purposes of Act 22C-4, including the development, operation or management of litter control programs.
- W.Va. Code §49-5-13 Authorizes courts to require juvenile offenders to participate in a litter control program.
- W.Va. Code §49-5-13b Authorizes courts to require juvenile offenders to participate in a litter control program.
- W.Va. Code §61-11-17 Authorizes courts to sentence persons guilty of a misdemeanor to a litter control program.
- W.Va. Code §62-11A-1 Authorizes the release of some inmates for participation in a county litter control program.
- W.Va. Code §62-12-3 Requires anyone released on probation to participate in county litter control program as directed by the court.
- W.Va. Code §62-12-13 Requires anyone released on parole to participate in county litter control program as directed by the parole board.



## 2.4 West Virginia Regulatory Provisions Related to Litter Control lissues

This subsection provides a list of the state regulations promulgated by the authorized agencies to regulate various aspects of litter control.

33CSR1	Solid Waste Management Rule
54CSR03	Rules for Developing, Updating & Amending Comprehensive Litter and Solid Waste Control Plans
58CSR06	Litter Control Grant Program
58CSR07	Awarding of Matching Grants for Local Litter Control Programs

## Section 3: Enforcement Agency Responsibilities

### 3.1 Agency Responsibilities for Environmental Enforcement

This section provides a listing of the state agencies and local government entities empowered to enforce litter control authorities at the state and local level. The table also provides a description of the general nature of the agency and local government responsibilities. Responsibility for investigation, enforcement, and cleanup throughout the state lies with the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Health and Human Resources, the Division of Natural Resources, the Division of Highways, the Division of Forestry, and the State Police. Many of the counties and cities have passed ordinances covering litter control in their communities, which are enforced locally. Please see Table 3.1 on the next page.



**Table 3-1**

<i><b>Entity</b></i>	<i><b>Responsibility</b></i>
Department of Environmental Protection Office of Environmental Enforcement	Responds to complaints dealing with violations of codes contained in Chapter 22. Enforcement by the DEP is regulatory in nature, as it has no certified law enforcement officers.
Department of Commerce Division of Natural Resources Law Enforcement Section	Enforces all sections of code in Chapter 22 relating to litter, illegal dumping and illegal disposal of tires and solid waste as well as air and water pollution. As a certified law enforcement agency, officers acting on behalf of the Division of Natural Resources may enforce any section of state code when a violation occurs in their presence.
Department of Transportation Division of Highways	Enforces sections of code that pertain to abandonment of vehicles and appliances on state road rights-of-way. Agency is also responsible for the enforcement of code pertaining to the establishment and operation of salvage yards. Enforcement by the DOH is regulatory in nature, as it has no certified law enforcement officers.
Department of Health and Human Resources	Responds to complaints dealing with unsafe and unsanitary structures as well as sewage treatment issues. Enforcement by the DHHR is regulatory in nature, as it has no certified law enforcement officers.
Department of Commerce Division of Forestry Office of Enforcement	Enforces sections of state code pertaining to forestry violations including the illegal disposal of solid waste by burning. DOF enforcement personnel are classified as “special conservation officers” and possess arrest and citation writing authority.
West Virginia State Police	As a certified law enforcement agency with statewide jurisdiction, officers of the WV State Police have the authority to investigate any and all environmental violations of the state code.
County Sheriff	As a certified law enforcement agency with county jurisdiction, a county sheriff has the authority to investigate any and all environmental violations of the state code.
City Police	As certified law enforcement officers with local jurisdiction, city police officers have authority to investigate any and all environmental violations of the state code.
County Litter Control Officers	Officers may investigate and enforce violations that occur under the WV Litter Law as outlined in §22-15a-4. These officers have statutory authority to write citations on these violations.
County Commissions	Establish procedures and regulatory enforcement of county ordinances dealing with unsafe and unsanitary structures.



## **Section 4: County Solid Waste Authority Litter and Solid Waste Control Plan**

Counties and other local governments must utilize effective planning to coordinate the use of all authorities and resources available for litter control and solid waste problems. In an effort to eliminate duplication, this SOP references the existing County Solid Waste Authority Litter and Solid Waste Control Plan required in Chapter 22C Article 4.

The West Virginia Legislature has previously taken strong actions to combat litter and solid waste problems. In §22C-4-1, the legislature finds that the improper and uncontrolled collection, transportation, processing and disposal of domestic and commercial garbage, refuse and other solid wastes in the state of West Virginia results in: (1) A public nuisance and a clear and present danger to the citizens of West Virginia; (2) the degradation of the state's environmental quality including both surface and ground waters which provide essential and irreplaceable sources of domestic and industrial water supplies; (3) provides harborages and breeding places for disease-carrying, injurious insects, rodents and other pests injurious to the public health, safety and welfare; (4) decreases public and private property values and results in the blight and deterioration of the natural beauty of the state; (5) has adverse social and economic effects on the state and its citizens; and (6) results in the waste and squandering of valuable nonrenewable resources contained in such solid wastes which can be recovered through proper recycling and resource-recovery techniques with great social and economic benefits for the state.

### **4.1 Litter and solid waste control plan**

There are specific requirements of the comprehensive litter and solid waste control plan mandated in §22C-4-8 and referenced by this SOP.

Each county and regional solid waste authority is required to develop a comprehensive litter and solid waste control plan for its geographic area. Each litter and solid waste control plan shall include provisions for:

- (1) An assessment of litter and solid waste problems in the county;
- (2) The establishment of solid waste collection and disposal services for all county residents at their residences, where practicable, or the use of refuse collection stations at disposal access points in areas where residential collection is not practicable. In developing such collection services, primacy shall be given to private collection services currently operating with a certificate of convenience and necessity from the motor carrier division of the public service commission;
- (3) The evaluation of the feasibility of requiring or encouraging the separation of residential or commercial solid waste at its source prior to collection for the purpose of



facilitating the efficient and effective recycling of such wastes and the reduction of those wastes which must be disposed of in landfills or by other non-recycling means;

(4) The establishment of an appropriate mandatory garbage disposal program which shall include methods whereby residents must prove either: (i) Payment of garbage collection fee; or (ii) proper disposal at an approved solid waste facility or in an otherwise lawful manner;

(5) A recommendation for the siting of one or more properly permitted public or private solid waste facility, whether existing or proposed, to serve the solid waste needs of the county or the region, as the case may be, consistent with the comprehensive county plan prepared by the county planning commission and the anticipated volumes of solid waste originating within or without the county or region which are likely to be disposed of within the county or region;

(6) A timetable for the implementation of said plan;

(7) A program for the cleanup, reclamation and stabilization of any open and unpermitted dumps;

(8) The coordination of the plan with the related solid waste collection and disposal services of municipalities and, if applicable, other counties;

(9) A program to enlist the voluntary assistance of private industry and civic groups in volunteer cleanup efforts to the maximum practicable extent;

(10) Innovative incentives to promote recycling efforts;

(11) A program to identify the anticipated quantities of solid wastes which are disposed of, but are not generated by sources situated, within the boundaries of the county or the region established pursuant to this section;

(12) Coordination with the division of highways and other local, state and federal agencies in the control and removal of litter and the cleanup of open and unpermitted dumps;

(13) Establishment of a program to encourage and utilize those individuals incarcerated in the regional jail and those adults and juveniles sentenced to probation for the purposes of litter pickup; and

(14) Provision for the safe and sanitary disposal of all refuse from commercial and industrial sources within the county or region, as the case may be, including refuse from commercial and industrial sources, but excluding refuse from sources owned or operated by the state or federal governments.



## 4.2 Mandatory Garbage Disposal

This subsection draws specific attention to the mandatory garbage disposal provision of the comprehensive litter control plan. A key to any successful effort to clean up the environment and reduce litter is the enforcement of mandatory garbage disposal requirements.

W.Va. Code §22C-4-10 requires that “each person occupying a residence or operating a business establishment in West Virginia” either subscribe to an approved solid waste collection service or be able to provide documentation that they are lawfully disposing of their solid waste at an approved solid waste facility.

Although the statute provides no specific time element regarding frequency of waste disposal, the rule of reason should prevail in any enforcement effort. Obviously public health and housing standards enforcement agencies can provide additional enforcement avenues in extreme cases.

The mandatory disposal law contains a civil penalty (up to \$150 plus unpaid fees) for residents and business owner’s failure to properly and legally dispose of solid waste, but does not provide a criminal penalty.

## Section 5: Litter Cleanup Inventory and Database

There is a clear need for more accurate and complete statistical information on the number of illegal dumping and litter incidents and volumes of material. The County will initiate a coordinated effort to gather this information and make it available to all agencies responsible for investigation and enforcement.

### 5.1 Geographic Information System (GIS) Mapper

This subsection provides information regarding the availability of state-of-the-art information technology tools for managing litter control information. Some counties and municipalities have invested in GIS systems to locate and map critical infrastructure and other economic development related information. These systems should be expanded to track data on all litter categories. Minimal data fields should include litter point or road/stream segment location coordinates; property owner; estimated volume; estimated cost; and final cost of cleanup. A default GIS Litter and Open Dump Mapper is available for county use on the DEP web page located at <http://gis.wvdep.org/ppod>.

Open dumps or tire piles can be reported online at <http://wvdep.org/item.cfm?ssid=18&ssid=817&page=../reap/PPDDumpReporter.cfm>.



Contact the DEP Information Technology Office at (304) 926-0459 for assistance for free use of the DEP database and GIS Mapper. The DEP has provided each county and regional Solid Waste Authority with a complimentary hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver to assist with the 2005 legislative statutory mandate to complete a waste tire inventory by July 1, 2006. These GPS receivers and additional units used by the counties should be set to common units of measurement to ensure data consistency.

## **Section 6: Litter Control Enforcement**

There are multiple agencies involved in region-wide cleanup and prevention programs for littering. Successful deterrence also requires the appropriate application of fines and penalties. Efforts to address illegal littering should be more coordinated with all efforts targeted to a common goal. Coordinated efforts to investigate and prosecute littering should be ongoing.

### **6.1 Litter Control Task Force**

Counties should convene a Litter Control Task Force to improve coordination among the county agencies, cities, and other relevant public agencies responsible for illegal littering, cleanup, education, and prevention programs. The Task Force will consider both public and private property in the development of the program. The Task Force is expected to develop a working relationship among the agency representatives from the counties, cities and other relevant public agencies, as well as the appropriate offices of the court system.

## **Section 7: Litter Control Education**

### **7.1 Youth Environmental Program**

West Virginia has an established environmental education program that has been around for more than 40 years.

The Youth Environmental Program, now part of REAP- The Next Generation, aims to educate children beginning in kindergarten through their senior year in high school through camps, education days, and visits to classrooms across the state.

Youth Environmental Program coordinators are located across the state in Martinsburg, Farimont, Parkersburg, French Creek, Charleston and Oak Hill. The coordinators are



trained to teach all aspects of conservation and environmental protection to all age groups. Beginning in kindergarten, children can compete in a variety of competitions that spur creative thinking and practical application of good environmental practices.

The programs operate on state-appropriated monies, as well as financial contributions from West Virginia businesses. Programs are available in all counties.

## 7.2 Youth Environmental Conference

The Youth Environmental Conference is held annually in late October. It is filled with environmental activities geared toward youth ages 13 to 18. Participants attend environmental workshops on subjects such as clean water, recycling, and wildlife. In addition, tours are scheduled to various places of interest in close proximity to the conference location. Such places include the National Radio Astronomy Observatory and the National Parks Service Sandstone Visitor Center. At least one day features an Idea Swap in which conference participants share community conservation and education project ideas with each other.

## 7.3 Youth Environmental Day

Youth Environmental Day is the annual awards celebration day in which over \$11,000 in cash awards, trophies and certificates are presented to the most deserving youth groups in recognition of their outstanding community environmental accomplishments. Youth of all ages that are involved in boy and girl scout troops, 4-H clubs, FFA chapters, elementary, junior high and high schools, church youth groups, etc., conduct community-based environmental projects to become eligible for the awards. These projects include litter control, recycling, beautification, tree planting, backyard composting, and environmental education.

Award sponsors are on hand to present the awards to the winning youth groups. Many exhibits are featured highlighting government-sponsored cleanup programs and educational opportunities. Lunch is provided at no charge to the 1,200 participants that attend. Other activities following the presentation of awards include crafts, hikes, fishing contests and a dance.

## 7.4 Junior Conservation Camp

Junior Conservation Camp is open to anyone ages 11 to 14. It is held for five days in June each year at Cedar Lakes in Ripley. Junior Conservation Camp offers a wide variety of classes that enhance the participant's knowledge of the environment and enables them to become good stewards of our natural resources. Approximately 200 campers attend and participate in such classes as wildlife, archery, orienteering, recycling, soil conservation,



hunter education, water study, forestry, and fishing. Sports activities included basketball, kickball, volleyball, relay races, and more.

The Youth Environmental Program is driven by requests from schools and civic groups. The more requests that come in from groups, the bigger the program becomes. In addition, there is a tremendous potential for growth as more companies see the value of environmental education and contribute money to the cause.

## 7.5 Contact information

For more information on the Youth Environmental Program, or to request a speaker at your next event, call (304) 926-0499 ext. 1114.



## County Litter/Open Dump Control Efforts Implementation Schedule

CATEGORY	PRACTICE/PROGRAM	DATE IMPLEMENTED
<b>Law Enforcement</b>	Formation of county litter control task force	
	County and local law enforcement agencies coordinate to take an active role in the enforcement of litter, dumping and junked vehicle code enforcement	
	Hiring/appointment of a county litter control officer or alternative enforcement authority	
	Alternative sentencing of mandatory community service removing litter and collection of civil penalties by magistrates for littering and illegal dumping violations	
	Enforcement of mandatory solid waste disposal by county or local law enforcement	
	Adoption of local ordinances (litter, junked vehicles, dilapidated housing)	
<b>Cleanup</b>	Inventory of illegal dump sites and tire piles submitted to REAP	
	Coordination with local, state and federal agencies in the identification and cleanup of litter, illegal dumps and tire piles	
	Establishment of community service/inmate programs for litter and dump cleanups	
	Increase volunteer participation in REAP's Adopt-A-Highway, Make It Shine or Pollution Prevention Open Dump programs. Increases should be demonstrated as a positive percentage increases from 2005 baseline data	
	Establishment of an annual countywide cleanup of litter and illegal dumps on public lands	
	Establishment of an annual countywide cleanup and waste tire collection date	
<b>Outreach/ Education</b>	Recycling programs made available within county	
	Effective use of local media in prevention and education	
	Adoption of public litter and recycling education program(s)	
	Adoption of youth litter and recycling education program(s)	

County: \_\_\_\_\_



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